

approximately 1.7 million residents, clearly established that there is a clear and compelling need to extend the funding for this very successful program.

This is part of the San Gabriel Basin, home to one of the country's largest Superfund sites, spanning 170 square miles. It has been contaminated by a number of substances over the past 5 decades as a result of manufacturing and agriculture activities and other components that we are now finding, such as perchloric, affecting our drinking water supply.

Unfortunately, the funding level for this critical basin program was capped at \$38 million in 1996, before these three communities were able to establish their case to Congress. This is all part and parcel of that Superfund site cleanup.

A majority of the unfunded projects to date are in the southern part of the basin, and that includes these three cities of Industry, El Monte, and South El Monte. These projects are conjunctive-use projects and could be funded under the existing Bureau of Reclamation's demonstration project only if the 1996 budget cap is raised.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO), the gentleman from California (Chairman CALVERT), and every California delegation member who serves on the House Committee on Resources understands the need for California to live up to our agreement with the other Colorado River Basin States and ultimately take no more than 4.4 million acre feet of water from the Colorado River per year.

Continuing effective aquifer cleanup activities, which H.R. 1284 allows, combined with water conservation, recycling, desalination, above and underground storage, will allow the State of California to meet the commitment to the 4.4 plan by the year 2016.

I would also like to express my most sincere appreciation to the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and the former ranking member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), for their continued support for the Bureau's title 16 water reclamation and recycling projects.

I certainly urge my colleagues to pass this issue. It is an important issue for all of California and the rest of the Nation.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1284, which amends the San Gabriel Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992. This bill will increase the Federal cost share for the San Gabriel Basin groundwater cleanup project.

During the project's onset in 1992, the Federal Government was authorized to pay 2.5 percent of the cost of projects to cleanup local water supplies. In 1996 the funding level for the program was capped at \$38 million, funding only a portion of the projects that had been designed. As a result of the cap, projects in the southern portion of the basin were not

funded, including the El Monte Operable Unit and the South El Monte Operable Unit in my district. Since the cap was put in place, the Southern Operable Units have been working with EPA to develop groundwater cleanup plans. Now, we need money to make the cleanup happen.

Cleanup literally means the difference between healthy and unhealthy families. This area is contaminated with perchlorate, trichloroethene and other chlorinated solvents known as "volatile organic compounds" or VOCs. Each of these contaminants can cause serious health complications. Perchlorate increases chances of cancer and can induce thyroid problems. Trichloroethene has been shown to make people more susceptible to lung and liver tumors. VOCs are harmful to the central nervous system, the kidneys and the liver and can cause a higher risk of cancer, especially leukemia.

The pollution that these communities have sustained has not only impacted their health and environment, but also their economy. Unemployment in the area is as high as 10 percent in some areas. According to the U.S. Census, 26 percent of the residents live in poverty. It has been difficult to attract businesses and jobs to the area. One of the factors preventing those businesses and jobs from coming to the area is the pollution.

When the cap was put in place, these areas lost the chance to access Federal funds to clean up their environment, protect their health and help their economy. Now we have the opportunity to make a difference in this region by helping them accomplish these much-needed goals. I urge adoption of this legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1284, a bill that amends the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to increase the Federal share of the cost of the San Gabriel Basin demonstration project.

The San Gabriel Basin Demonstration Project was originally authorized in 1992 under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI program. This initiated the Federal-local partnership for this project, which is an integral component in cleaning up the San Gabriel Valley's drinking water supply.

The San Gabriel Demonstration Project is unique among the projects authorized by Title XVI in that it does not focus on water reclamation or reuse. Rather, the project will remove harmful contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, for the San Gabriel Valley Superfund site in order to provide the Valley with a safe supply of drinking water. The project further involves monitoring of water wells, construction of treatment facilities, and development of systems to convey, pump, and store water.

H.R. 1284, championed by my good friend, neighbor, and colleague, Congresswoman GRACE NAPOLITANO, recognizes the critical funding needs for this project's sustainability and success. By increasing the ceiling of this authorization by \$12.5 million, the Federal Government's commitment to safe drinking water supply in our region will continue.

I commend Chairman KEN CALVERT and his Subcommittee on Water and Power for moving this bill through the committee process, and urge my colleagues to vote for this measure.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1284.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 520, H.R. 2040 and H.R. 1284.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1430

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAWRENCE EUGENE "LARRY" DOBY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 235) celebrating the life and achievements of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 235

Whereas on December 12, 1923, Larry Doby was born in Camden, South Carolina and moved to Paterson, New Jersey in 1938, where he became a standout 4 sport athlete at Paterson Eastside High School;

Whereas Larry Doby attended Long Island University on a basketball scholarship before enlisting in the United States Navy;

Whereas in 1943, Larry Doby was the first African American to play professional basketball for the Paterson Panthers, a member of the American Basketball League;

Whereas after playing baseball in the Negro League for the Newark Eagles, Larry Doby's contract was purchased by Bill Veeck of Major League Baseball's Cleveland Indians, a member of the American League, on July 3, 1947;

Whereas on July 5, 1947, Larry Doby became the first African American to play professional baseball in the American League;

Whereas Larry Doby played in the American League for 13 years, appearing in 1,533 games and batting .283, with 253 home runs and 969 runs batted in;

Whereas in 1948, Larry Doby was the first African American to win a World Series and the first African American to hit a home run in the World Series;

Whereas Larry Doby was voted to play in 7 All Star games and led the American League in home runs for two seasons;

Whereas in 1978, Larry Doby became the manager of the Chicago White Sox, only the second African American manager of a Major League team;

Whereas Larry Doby was the Director of Community Relations for the National Basketball Association's New Jersey Nets, where he was deeply involved in a number of inner-city youth programs;

Whereas Larry Doby resided, was active in the community, and raised his family in Montclair, New Jersey;

Whereas Larry Doby received honorary doctorate degrees from Princeton University, Long Island University and Fairfield University; and

Whereas Larry Doby was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses profound sorrow on the death of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby, and extends condolences to his family;

(2) expresses its deep appreciation to Larry Doby and his family for the impact that he made in pioneering civil rights by breaking down racial barriers in baseball and in America; and

(3) commends Larry Doby as a courageous leader, a role model, and a paradigm of the American Dream.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 235.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 235, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), celebrates the life and achievements of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the House is considering this legislation that honors an American hero we just do not know as much as we should about. We all know the story of Jackie Robinson, who courageously abolished the color barrier in major league baseball by first playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. What many may not have learned is that 3 months later, in July of 1947, Larry Doby became the first black player in the American League when he suited up for the Cleveland Indians.

As the first black player in American League history, the pressures and prejudices Doby experienced were heart-breaking. His Hall of Fame Indians teammate, Bob Feller, described Doby as a sensitive man and added, the way many fans and other players treated him was very tough. Doby spoke with Jackie Robinson frequently during his early major league playing days. He recounted to the L.A. Times in 1974 that by talking about the issues he and Robinson faced, that "Maybe we kept each other from giving up." Since Doby was

a gentleman, he once said, "I couldn't react to prejudicial situations from a physical standpoint. My reaction was to hit the ball as far as I could." And he did that, channeling that energy to greatness.

Indeed, not only did Doby bravely change minds with his mere presence on the field, he also turned heads with his outstanding play. He won a World Series title with the Cleveland Indians in his first full year in 1948. During the season, he hit an average .301 with 16 home runs, and he led the club with a .318 average during the 1948 World Series. He finished his historic career with 253 home runs and 970 runs batted in. In 1998, Larry Doby was deservedly inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, America sadly lost Larry Doby in June at the age of 79. On behalf of this entire House, I offer my sincere condolences of all Members to the friends and the family of Larry Doby.

America has long had a deep obsession with sports, and there is little doubt that the common goals of athletics have had a profound impact on race relations in this country.

In 1947, Larry Doby inducted himself to the all-white baseball world as a courageous man with an awe-inspiring lefthanded swing. His bravery unquestionably opened the door of opportunity to many players from so many backgrounds, all the way to this present day. But beyond the baseball field, Larry Doby helped to prove that a person's skin color has nothing to do with his or her abilities at a time when America needed to learn that lesson.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope this resolution is seen as a fitting tribute to a man that all of us still owe a debt of gratitude. I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 235, and I congratulate the gentleman from New Jersey for his work on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentlewoman from Tennessee in consideration of H. Con. Res. 235, celebrating the life and achievements of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Doby, who broke the color barrier in the American League in 1947, 3 months after Jackie Robinson became the first black in modern major league baseball, died on Wednesday, June 18 in Montclair, New Jersey. He was 79 years old.

Born on December 13, 1923 in Camden, South Carolina, Larry Doby was also the first player to jump straight from the Negro leagues to the majors. He was signed by the Cleveland Indians owner Bill Veeck. He later integrated Japanese baseball in 1962 and went on to become the sport's second black manager and one of its first black executives.

However, it was in his role as the second black player in baseball that Larry Doby had his most significant impact on professional athletics. Larry Doby was an all-State athlete in football, basketball, and baseball in high school. He then continued his athletic career at Long Island University. When Bill Veeck, who was determined to integrate his team, sought to sign a black player, Larry Doby was his obvious choice. He had led the Negro National League with a batting average of .458 and 13 home runs.

Like Jackie Robinson, Doby faced extraordinary pressures that first season, including open hostility from teammates and opposing players. Larry Doby and Jackie Robinson formed a close relationship through their lifetimes. Doby's debut opened the way for three more blacks to enter the majors within a month, and made it clear that baseball was on a permanent course toward integration. His presence as a player for the Indians also contributed to the more general cause of civil rights for blacks when Washington's exclusive Hotel Statler, formerly whites-only, permitted Larry Doby to room with his team.

In 1948, he batted an impressive .301 with 14 home runs and 65 runs batted in. He led the Indians to a victory over the Boston Braves in the World Series, becoming the first black to play on a World Series championship team. He later led the American League in home runs in 1952 and again in 1954. When he retired after 13 seasons with the Indians, White Sox, and Detroit Tigers, he had a formidable career batting average of .285 and 253 lifetime home runs. For his achievements, he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1998.

Doby became the Indian's manager in 1978 and later became a special assistant to Dr. Gene Budig, the President of the American League. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, when blacks were welcome on the baseball field and in the stands but not in the front office, Larry Doby continued to push for expanded opportunities for people of color.

Lawrence Eugene Doby was a great American and his life and achievements make him worthy of this recognition today. I would like to commend the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), and I urge swift passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, at this point I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Paterson, New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois. I want to thank also the gentlewoman from Tennessee. Both of my colleagues I think struck appropriate words about a great American, a great American.

This resolution, this concurrent resolution honors the life and achievements of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby. He left this Earth just a few months ago. His wife died a few years ago. They were inseparable individuals. I know one can read about the history of Larry Doby and one can hear about it and see it in film, but there is something that is spoken today that one will not find in those documentations.

Mr. Speaker, in our commercial world of endorsements, free agents, \$6.50 a beer at a ball game, and AstroTurf, I want to pause today to praise the great stature of a man who played baseball when baseball was baseball. He was more than a civil rights leader. He was more than a Hall of Fame baseball player. He was a Hall of Fame human being. To him, to Larry Doby, community was critical. No man was living on an island.

I am so proud to be a resident, a life-long resident of Paterson, New Jersey, and I always say one "T", because that is where Larry made his fame, at East Side High School. He was a star in four sports, and he achieved. He attended Long Island University, went into the Navy, served this country, served this country, and came out and played minor league baseball for a while on teams where you had to be all one color.

So he made the movement and was asked to come aboard the Cleveland Indians, just after Jackie Robinson, 3 months prior, became a part of the Brooklyn Dodgers. And many fans never saw him play because obviously there was not inter-league play at that particular time. And we know what happened with Jackie Robinson when he went to the Brooklyn Dodgers: They even changed the camp where they trained, got it away from people so there would be no problems. And we know that Larry Doby, when he came into the American League, some of his own teammates isolated him, ignored him.

He was grateful to the owner of the Cleveland Indians, Bill Veeck. Mr. Speaker, there always has to be somebody who is willing to make the change. There always has to be somebody that runs point and who is willing to say, this is the right thing. This is the thing we need to do. We should have done it a long time ago. It should not have had to be done. This should be a natural process of growing up in the greatest of all democracies.

□ 1445

It was not. So this young man who came out of Camden, South Carolina, came to Paterson with his family when he was 15 years of age, found himself at the center of a tremendous amount of attention, and he deserved it. But to the end he remained modest, and he was a gracious, true gentleman, unlike some of the bravado that we hear in sports today when we hold up Nike sneakers. This is a man of a different age but a man for all ages. Beyond the

record that he broke, beyond the sports world, Larry Doby was a good person, beautiful family, a great career. Responsive to the community he lived in, Paterson and then Montclair, New Jersey, where he passed. And Helen who passed 2 years ago, every time you saw Larry Doby you saw everyone. Every time you saw Helen, you saw Larry Doby. Our thoughts are with Larry's surviving children, Larry, Jr., Leslie Feggan, Kimberly Martin, Susan Robinson, and Christina Fearington. And I had the privilege, as many of us did back in 1998 on this floor to have a post office, the main post office in our county, named after Larry Doby.

Just a few months before he passed from this Earth we all stood at Eastside Park and commemorated, and it was like a 15-year old young man who had just come to Paterson, we commemorated a baseball field with the stands and everything, Larry Doby Field. And Larry insisted that we would lock the field when it was not being used because he wanted it to remain a baseball field, and it has. People go there with respect. A great statue, a great statue right in front of this great ballpark.

I want to thank the Speaker. I want to thank the ranking member. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate so much the remarks that have been made about Larry Doby and his career. We recognize the importance of Larry Doby. As the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) was saying, Jackie Robinson and Shoeless Joe Jackson, and we talk about the importance of having heroes, and these were men who were heroes, and how important that we honor Larry Doby. So I commend my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) for introducing the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), where Larry Doby played much of his ball.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), and I thank particularly the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) for his sponsorship on this piece of legislation.

I stand also to honor Larry Doby. I saw Larry Doby after his career in Cleveland for the White Sox had finished. My dad took me as a 6-year-old kid to see Larry Doby, and I saw him play then and met him later for a moment when he threw out the first pitch of the House baseball game.

Larry Doby in some sense was as courageous or even more courageous than Jackie Robinson. I asked a group of people as I was walking through an of-

fice earlier today what they knew about Larry Doby. These people were in their twenties and thirties. They knew almost nothing of him. Several people had heard of him. They knew he was a baseball player. They knew very little else.

Larry Doby was the second African American player to play major league baseball, the first in the American League. As I said, in some sense he was as courageous, maybe even more courageous than Jackie Robinson. In his words, and he said with certainly no bitterness but just as an observation, Larry Doby said, The only difference between us, Jackie Robinson and himself, was that Jackie Robinson got all the publicity. You did not hear much about what I was going through because the media did not want to repeat the same story, the same story they had written not long before.

He said, "I could not react to prejudicial situations from a physical standpoint. My reaction was to hit the ball as far as I could."

He had the same kinds of anger and bitterness and racist catcalls and violent behavior all aimed at him as Jackie Robinson did, and he was every bit the hero that Jackie Robinson was.

As the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) pointed out, he also changed not just baseball history, but he helped as a pioneer in pulling this country together, a pioneer in beginning to start to erase the racial prejudice in this country. He did it in a variety of ways. He did it as a baseball player in the way he played. He also did it with the strength in which he played. He also did it as a manager, and also in his professional and personal life back in Paterson. But he also did it in a way that is interesting.

In the spring of 1947, Bill Veeck, the Indians' general manager, understanding that Larry Doby was going to be playing, moved spring training camp to Arizona, away from the South, understanding that it would make things a little bit more even tempered, if you will, for Larry Doby to deal with.

So then the Brooklyn Dodgers moved their training camp from Florida to Havana, Cuba, again to deal with some of those problems, and the New York Giants moved their training camp from Florida to Arizona, and that is the advent of spring training being held in different areas around the country.

He was a pioneer. He changed not just the baseball world, he changed society. All of us should be proud of what Larry Doby did.

In my City of Cleveland where he played his best, most important baseball, he played in two World Series, made a difference in the last time the Indians won the World Series in 1949, but more importantly, what he did later with his life in Paterson, New Jersey, throughout the baseball world, and what he contributed to this country.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank everybody who

participated in this debate. Larry Doby was indeed a great athlete but an even greater American.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry Doby, the first African American to play professional baseball in the American League. It is important that Congress acknowledge and appreciate the accomplishments of someone who has broken the color barrier and added diversity to an otherwise segregated sport.

Larry Doby was an extraordinary individual and a sports legend that broke through barriers by becoming the second African American to play professional baseball, but the first in the American League.

We are all well aware of Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play professional baseball. He is a hero that we teach our children about. His efforts for integration and the struggle for racial equality provide lessons that we strive never to forget. Similarly, Larry Doby endured a struggle that was no less heroic or difficult. He too should remain in our memory and his story told to our children.

Born in Camden, S.C., Larry Doby lost his father when he was just 8 years old. His family moved to Paterson, New Jersey, when he was in his teens. Larry Doby attended Long Island University on a basketball scholarship before enlisting in the United States Navy.

In 1947, Larry Doby began his illustrious career with the Cleveland Indians. Teammates recalled Mr. Doby as a man of quiet dignity who never said an unkind word, even about those hostile to his joining the Indians.

Larry Doby played in the American League for 13 years. He appeared in 1,533 games and batting .283, with 253 home runs and 969 runs batted in. He was the first African American to win a World Series and the first African American to hit a home run in the World Series. In 1998, Larry Doby was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

Apart from baseball, Larry Doby showed his integrity by being deeply committed to his community. He deserves recognition not only for his contribution to America's pastime, but also for his courageous leadership and the inspiration he gave to millions of Americans as he fought racism and served as an example of the American Dream.

In expression of his commitment, Larry served as the Director of Community Relations for the NBA's New Jersey Nets. The position gave Mr. Doby the opportunity to use his character and stature to influence youth in many of New Jersey's inner cities.

Sadly, Larry Doby died on June 18, 2003 in Montclair, N.J. Let us come together and express profound sorrow over the death of Larry Doby. On behalf of the 18th congressional district of Texas, I extend my condolences to his family and express my deep appreciation for the impact Larry Doby made in the fight for racial equality. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I support H. Con. Res. 235 to celebrate the life and achievements of Larry Doby.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 235.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON OF AUGUST 18, 1963

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 352) remembering and honoring the march on Washington of August 28, 1963.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 352

Whereas the first call for a march on Washington was initiated in 1941 by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in response to the blatant discrimination that had become a constant hardship in the lives of African-American workers;

Whereas in the spring and summer of 1963, more than 20,000 United States citizens were arrested and detained while nonviolently protesting the racial injustice that was widespread throughout the southern United States at that time;

Whereas Randolph told President Kennedy that the African-American population was going to march peacefully on Washington to demand their full and equal constitutional rights in the face of severe civil rights violations and harsh economic inequality;

Whereas in June of 1963 the "Big Six" civil rights leaders—Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, John Lewis, Whitney Young, Roy Wilkins, and A. Philip Randolph—convened to plan a mass protest that would begin at the Washington Monument and end in front of the Lincoln Memorial;

Whereas the march was initially termed the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom", and aimed to advance support for a new Federal jobs program and a higher minimum wage;

Whereas the Big Six expanded the focus of the march to include civil rights injustices due to the disturbing events that had occurred in the months prior to the march, such as police dogs attacking peaceful demonstrators in Birmingham, the assassination of Medgar Evers in Jackson, and the lack of congressional support for President Kennedy's civil rights bill;

Whereas Government officials were concerned about the outbreak of violence, but many civil rights organizations held orientation meetings before the march that taught and stressed the intrinsic non-violent principles of the movement;

Whereas on August 28, 1963, people from throughout the country arrived in Washington by plane, bus, train, and foot to express the urgent need for forceful and immediate action on the issue of civil rights;

Whereas demonstrators pledged their commitment and continued participation in the struggle for civil rights;

Whereas March leaders met with President Kennedy and Members of Congress to discuss the importance and consequential impact of the pending civil rights bill that aimed to end discrimination of African-Americans in the work place, voting booth, educational facilities, and all other public domains;

Whereas the demonstrators peacefully marched through the streets of the capital and, at the Lincoln Memorial, heard empowering and inspiring words from the Big Six leaders, as well as Walter Reuther, Rev. Eugene Blake Carson, Rabbi Joachim Prinz, Matthew Ahmann, and Floyd McKissick;

Whereas police officers had their days of leave cancelled, suburban forces were given

special control training, and 15,000 paratroopers were put on alert, but no Marchers were arrested or jailed and the march dispersed without incident;

Whereas the March was one of the first events to be televised worldwide, and thus brought international attention to the social and economic plight of African-Americans;

Whereas 15 Senators and 60 Representatives attended the rally at the Lincoln Memorial and witnessed the commitment of the demonstrators to the struggle for domestic and universal human rights;

Whereas the March sparked the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas the public display of humanity exhibited by the March educated the public and helped to correct some of their misconceptions, and demonstrated the possibility that an entire country could be changed through non-violent protest; and

Whereas the 1963 March on Washington was the largest political demonstration in United States history and proved to the nation that prejudice and discrimination against African-Americans and other minorities could be successfully fought by a collective force committed to the principles of non-violence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the 1963 March on Washington as one of the largest political demonstrations in United States history;

(2) recognizes the monumental importance of the 1963 March on Washington in the ongoing struggle for civil rights and equal rights for all Americans; and

(3) extends its gratitude to the organizers and participants of the 1963 March on Washington for their dedication and commitment to equality and justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 352, the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 352 introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from the State of Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), remembers and honors the march on Washington of August 28, 1963.

Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago this summer almost a quarter of a million people gathered here in Washington, D.C. to take a stand for freedom and for equality.

They came to our Nation's capital to tell America that civil rights could no longer be exclusive rights denied to millions of Americans based on nothing more than the color of their skin.

Known as the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, the event was